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in the mention of the capture of Napoleon's hat and sword by the Prussians the day after Waterloo, at the end of a dozen sentences describing that battle (p. 485). The outburst of patriotism attending the war of liberation was certainly one of the most striking phenomena of subjectivism, but here for once Lamprecht largely depends on events to interpret themselves, as they so readily do in this instance. He uses the poetry of the time freely, he assigns the proper place to the influence of Arndt, Kleist and Körner, he studies the *Tugendbund*, but he undertakes no exhaustive analysis of the psychic aspects of the movement. Not so easily understood, however, is the reason for the slight attention given to Stein.

With a book which does not pretend to set forth new facts, but only new interpretations, and which contains no reference to the standard sources, the ordinary canons of criticism fail. The author's profound knowledge and deep insight into social movements are unquestioned, but whether his judgment on any given point is sound must remain a matter of opinion. It goes without saying that as his history approaches the present, the point of view which he has chosen seems more in harmony with that of the age of which he writes. This after all is one of the chief points in the present Lamprecht controversy. Lamprecht's method is broader than that of his predecessors in that it calls into its service those newer results in psychology and sociology which are broadening the historical horizon.

ULYSSES G. WEATHERLY.

The History of the World. A Survey of Man's Record. Edited by Dr. H. F. HELMOLT. Volume VIII. *Western Europe—The Atlantic Ocean.* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company. 1907. Pp. ix, 432.)

It will be recalled that Dr. Helmolt rejects as unhistorical and unscientific all chronological or racial divisions of history, and all "epochs" resting on arbitrary hypothetical "stages of progress", whether political, economic, or folk-psychic. His divisions are therefore "anthropogeographical", or, in the words of Brinton (I. 19), "zones of the distribution of races, broadly enough constructed to allow the tendency of a group or the civilization of an age to be clearly seen and demonstrated". Starting from the great dividing line of the Atlantic Ocean and moving ever westward, the editor arranges his survey of man in eight volumes: I. Early History, America, the Pacific Ocean; II. Oceania, Eastern Asia, the Indian Ocean; III. Western Asia, Africa; IV. The Mediterranean Nations; V. Southeastern Europe, the Slavs; VI. Germans and Romans; VII. Western Europe until 1800; VIII. Western Europe in the Nineteenth Century, the Atlantic Ocean.

As volume VII. closed with a chapter on the Rise of the Great Powers from about 1650, it is natural that volume VIII. should open

with a chapter on the French Revolution, Napoleon and Reaction. It is by Dr. Kleinschmidt and is disappointing; in the midst of a multitude of names there is no guiding thread of interest and no inkling of the great ideas of the era. The style has not the dignity of the rest of the work: the Revolution is "that terrible picture of sin and retribution, full of light and shade, beauty and blood, of fair ideals and foul crimes, and original in the widest sense of the word"; in 1788 "Necker did not come down from his curule chair . . . but stared vacantly into the distance . . . while the whole nation was already hurrying to the voting urns"; Danton "foams like a wounded boar" and Robespierre is "like a cat creeping to pounce upon its prey". The name of Zwiedineck-Südenhorst is a guarantee of better things in the second chapter on The Political and Social Changes in Europe between 1830 and 1859; it is interpretative and not merely narrative; it sets forth sharply and succinctly the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 as they vary from country to country. The Unification of Italy and of Germany from 1859 to 1866 are detailed with spirit by Heinrich Friedjung; Napoleon III. and the Crimean War receive only incidental attention. In the eighty pages of the fourth chapter, Professor Gottlob Egelhaaf aims to give "a summary account of every event of importance which occurred in Western Europe between 1866 and 1902". No mention is made of any of the reforms of Alexander II. in Russia nor of any of the changes in the Balkan Peninsula which one would naturally expect to find in this chapter; one must turn back to volume V. On the other hand, there seems to be no good reason for the repetition of the account of the Kulturkampf which has been fully given already in volume VII., nor for the disconcerting interjection into the midst of a discussion of Napoleon III. and the Roman Question of a page on English Parliamentary Reform and punitive expeditions to Abyssinia.

All four chapters are more or less open to two points of criticism. First, none of the writers has shown at all satisfactorily the great influence of religion, romanticism, capitalism and the improvement in the means of communication in shaping the history of the nineteenth century; they too often lapse into the conventional juiceless political narrative. The fault is not theirs but the editor's; they fear to be guilty of repetition, in as much as these subjects have already been completely developed as separate topics in volume VII. In the second place, the point of view and the allotment of space seem excessively German. Many things in the French Revolution are summarily condemned as "senseless"; in an account of the Franco-Prussian War it is an injustice to France to follow Von Sybel implicitly and to reiterate some of Bismarck's purposely misleading statements in the *Gedanken und Erinnerungen*. The French Revolution from the accession of Louis XVI. to the death of Robespierre is given only 21 pages; almost as much space is given to the military events alone of the Franco-Prussian War, and nearly twice as much to the Holy Alliance

and the dreary congresses from 1815 to 1823. The number of pages allotted to England, France and Germany since 1871 are 3, 2½ and 18, respectively. Such Teutonism is natural enough in a work written by Germans and dealing with a period in which Germans have played so splendid a part; but it is no merit in an English edition, and a positive demerit in a professedly unbiassed teleological survey of all mankind. Thus, while these chapters are disappointing in that they rather fall from the lofty principles and novel features of the earlier volumes, they nevertheless deserve a place among the best scholarly one-volume accounts of the nineteenth century. Unfortunately, the plan of the work forbids all foot-notes, bibliographies and critical apparatus. There are several excellent maps and mediocre portraits. This volume does not refute a common charge that co-operative history is heavy reading; it weighs five and a half pounds. The average *Cambridge Modern History* volume, with twice as many pages, weighs but three and a half pounds.

It remains to speak of the last chapter by Dr. Karl Weule. In masterful fashion he suggests, without describing, the significance of the Atlantic Ocean in history (1) as a great dividing barrier, (2) as the training school of nations and (3) as a medium of world commerce. He points out the characteristics and influence of the principal attempts to cross and control this ocean from the days of the legendary Brandan and early Norsemen to the contemporary rivalry of the Morgan, Cunard and Lloyd lines. He then shows how the Baltic and Mediterranean have exercised "a retrograde influence on humanity" inasmuch as they were so easy of navigation that the inhabitants along their shores were never trained to take the lead upon the ocean. The stormy Atlantic, on the contrary, has ever been a hard and invaluable training school to those who have ventured upon it and thereby raised their nations to greatness. Finally, by reasoning again from the commercial history of the Mediterranean and the Baltic, and by taking into consideration the Panama Canal and the great economic development of America, he concludes that the Atlantic is losing its old character and becoming a great American Mediterranean. "The prospects before the Old World seem somewhat doubtful: even today many an individual might find good reason for characterising the once boundless ocean as a future *mare clausum*, access to which is to depend on Yankee favor" (p. 410). This admirable chapter (whether one accepts all Dr. Weule's conclusions or not) is full of the freshness of the salt sea itself. In bringing the reader back to his starting point in volume I., it completes his *tour du monde*, and forms a very fitting and characteristic ending to this remarkable *History of the World*.

SIDNEY BRADSHAW FAY.